

### REMARKS

In paragraph 1 of the office action dated April 10, 2002, the Examiner notes that the "Declaration filed on June 18, 2001 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the DE 199 21 183.3 reference published 11/9/2000." Applicants note that the Declaration did not remove DE 199 21 183.3 as prior art to claims 14, 15, and 57, as noted by Applicants in the Information Disclosure Statement mailed April 23, 2001.

Claims 1, 9, 16, 17, 24, 31, 37, 43, 50, and 57 are the independent claims pending in the application. Applicants will address the rejections of each independent claim in ascending order. Applicants generally will not address the rejection of the dependent claims because these are patentable for at least the same reasons as the base independent claim.

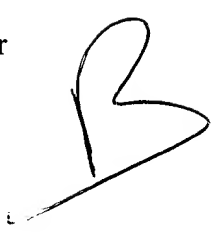
#### Claim 1

Claim 1 was rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Banowski et al., WO 99/23998 ("Banowski"). Banowski describes alcohol-gel-based sticks having two phases. Each phase preferably includes a fatty acid salt (a soap) as the gelling agent. None of the specific examples include an antiperspirant salt, although in passing on page 4 Banowski says:

Suitable antiperspirant agents are, for example, sodium aluminum chlorohydroxylactate which is marketed under the name Chloracel®, and other astringent substances.

Claim 1 as amended covers using specific types of aluminum or aluminum/zirconium salts as the antiperspirant salts in each of the product. These salts are different than aluminum chlorohydroxylactate (Chloracel®), which does not fall within the aluminum salt formula in claim 1. Chloracel®, and salts like Chloracel®, do not suggest using the aluminum and aluminum/zirconium salts required by claim 1 in the soap alcohol sticks gel described by Banowski.

The use of Chloracel® in soap alcohol-gel antiperspirant compositions is discussed in Bell, U.S. Pat. 2,970,083 (Ref. BD on the enclosed Form 1449). Bell explains that generally when astringent salts such as aluminum salts are used in conventional soap alcohol sticks gel, the salt is incompatible with the formulation. See col. 1, lines 40-56 of Bell. However, Bell further



explains that certain "soap-compatible" aluminum salts with "alkaline reaction" are compatible with soap gel formulations. Chloracel® is specifically mentioned as an example of such a salt.

The incompatibility of more conventional aluminum or aluminum/zirconium salts in a soap alcohol-gel composition also is recognized in Shelton, U.S. Pat. 4,202,879 ("Shelton '879") (Ref. B, Form PTO-892). See col. 1, lines 36-54; Bell is discussed at lines 49-53. Shelton '879 discloses a multiple phase deodorant/antiperspirant stick including a soap alcohol-gel deodorant phase (see discussion from col. 8, line 56 - col. 11, line 55). The stick also includes an antiperspirant phase, not based on a soap alcohol-gel, that includes more conventional aluminum and aluminum/zirconium salts that generally, unlike Chloracel®, are incompatible with a soap alcohol-gel. See the salts described at col. 5, line 50 - col. 7, line 55. To avoid mixing of the antiperspirant salt with the soap alcohol-gel deodorant phase, Shelton '879 includes a thin barrier phase between the antiperspirant phase and the soap alcohol-gel deodorant phase.

With that context, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to use aluminum and aluminum/zirconium salts of the type required by claim 1 in place of Chloracel® in the soap alcohol-gel formulations described by Banowski. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

#### Claims 9 and 16

Claims 9 and 16 also were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Banowski. They have been amended in the same way as claim 1 and are patentable over Banowski for at least the same reasons. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 9 and 16 should be withdrawn.

#### Claim 17

Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Banowski in view of Shelton '879. But claim 17 has been amended to require that the first portion include the aluminum or aluminum/zirconium salt required by claim 1. Banowski and Shelton '879 were discussed above. A person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to use this salt in the soap alcohol-gel compositions described by Banowski, for the reasons already explained. As a result, applicants request that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection based on Banowski in view of Shelton '879 be withdrawn.

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Claim 17 also was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Shelton '879. The Examiner contends that Shelton '879 suggests using a barrier phase covering at least 15% of the application surface "in order to achieve the desired dimensional stability of the phases and visual quality."

Applicants disagree. The barrier phase is present only to eliminate interfacial interaction between the antiperspirant and deodorant phases. See col. 11, lines 59-62. Shelton '879 clearly teaches making the barrier phases as thin as possible to achieve that goal. Thus, although Shelton '879 says the barrier phase can be between 1% and 10% of the composition, Shelton '879 also teaches using the lower end of that range. Shelton '879 says the barrier phase preferably is 2% to 4% of the composition (see col. 11, line 64), and all of the examples are either 2% or 4% of the composition. Shelton '879 teaches that 2% to 4% barrier phases achieved the goal of preventing mixing of the antiperspirant salt with the soap alcohol-gel phase.

A person of ordinary skill in the art, reading Shelton '879, would be motivated to keep the barrier phase as thin as practical and would understand that a barrier phase constituting 2% or 4% of the composition would achieve the desired goal of keeping the antiperspirant and deodorant phases from contacting each other. That person would have no reason, or motivation, to use a barrier phase that covers 15% of the application surface. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 17 based on Shelton '879 should be withdrawn.

#### Claim 24

Claim 24 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Banowski in view of Shelton '879. But claim 24 has been amended to require that the second portion include the same aluminum or aluminum/zirconium salt required by claim 1. Claim 24 is patentable over the combination of Banowski and Shelton '879 for at least the same reasons that claim 17 is patentable over this combination. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection based on Banowski and Shelton '879 should be withdrawn.

#### Claim 31

Claim 31 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Banowski in view of Shelton '879. The Examiner apparently contends that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the high melting waxes from the antiperspirant phase in the composition described by Shelton '879 in the stick composition of Banowski "for their art-recognized

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purpose and with a reasonable expectation of beneficial results.” (Office Action at 5-6). That purpose, according to the Examiner, is to provide “a structure that can be sheared during application to the skin, thereby depositing a layer of wax and antiperspirant active particles on the skin.”

Applicants disagree. The soap alcohol-gel stick described by Banowski already has a structure that shears onto the skin. That structure is provided by the soap alcohol-gel. A soap alcohol-gel is a specific type of vehicle, much different from the solid vehicles used by Shelton '879 in the antiperspirant phase. For example, the high melting waxes useful in the antiperspirant phase are hydrophobic, and thus water insoluble (see col. 4, lines 17-19 in Shelton '879). In contrast, the soap alcohol-gel is hydrophilic.

In view of the differences between soap alcohol-gel sticks and wax sticks, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to add a high melting wax like those used in the antiperspirant phase of Shelton '879 in the gel sticks described in Banowski. In fact, even Shelton '879 recognizes the lack of desirability of using a high melting wax in a soap alcohol-gel phase. Note that Shelton '879 does not list high melting waxes (or any wax) as a primary or optional ingredient in the gel phase of his composition. See Shelton '879, col. 9, line 58 - col. 11, line 55. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 31 over Banowski and Shelton '879 should be withdrawn.

Claim 33 depends from claim 31 and requires that the second portion include the aluminum/zirconium salt now required by claim 1. Thus, claim 33 is patentable over the combination of Banowski and Shelton '879 for the additional reasons (discussed previously) that claim 17 is patentable over this combination. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 33 should be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Claim 31 also was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Shelton '879. The reasons presented for this rejection essentially are the same as those presented for the rejection of claim 17 over Shelton '879. Claim 31 is patentable over Shelton '879 for at least the same reasons that claim 17 was patentable over Shelton '879. As a result, applicants request that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 31 over Shelton '879 should be withdrawn.

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Claim 37

Claim 37 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Banowski in view of Shelton '879. But claim 37 is patentable over this combination at least for the same reasons that claim 31 is patentable over the combination. As a result, applicants request that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 37 be withdrawn.

Claim 39 depends from claim 37 and requires that the second portion include the aluminum/zirconium salt now required by claim 1. Thus, claim 39 is patentable over the combination of Banowski and Shelton '879 for the additional reasons that claim 17 is patentable over this combination. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 39 should be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Claim 43

Claim 43 has been amended to require that the second portion include the aluminum/zirconium salt now required by claim 1. Claim 43 is patentable over Banowski for at least the same reasons that claim 17 is patentable over Banowski. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 43 should be withdrawn.

Claim 50

Claim 50 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Banowski. But claim 43 has been amended to require that the second portion include the aluminum/zirconium salt now required by claim 1. Claim 50 is patentable over Banowski for at least the same reasons that claim 17 is patentable over Banowski. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 50 should be withdrawn.

Claim 57


Claim 57 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Banowski. But claim 57 has been amended to require that the first portion and the second portion include the aluminum/zirconium salt now required by claim 1. Claim 57 is patentable over Banowski for at least the same reasons that claim 1 is patentable over Banowski. As a result, applicants the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 57 should be withdrawn.

**CONCLUSION**

Attached is a marked-up version of the changes being made by the current amendment.

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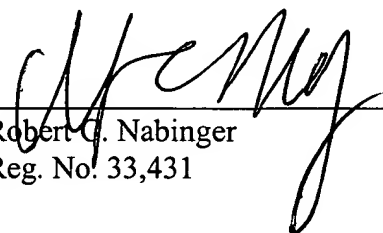
Applicant : Cheryl L. Galante  
Serial No. : 09/784,488  
Filed : February 15, 2001  
Page : 13

Attorney's cket No.: 00216-528001 / T-680

Applicants submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and such action is requested. Enclosed is a \$400.00 check for the Petition for Extension of Time fee. Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 29, 2002

  
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**Version with markings to show changes made**

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 3, 10, 14-15, 19, 26, 45, 52, and 60.

Please amend claims 1, 8-9, 13, 16-18, 21, 24-25, 28, 33, 35, 39, 43-44, 47, 50-51, 54, and 57 as follows

1. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and  
a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition including a first portion comprising an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, and a second portion comprising an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition than the first portion, the first portion and the second portion each independently comprising at least 15% of the application surface.

8. (Amended) The product of claim 1, wherein the first portion comprises a volatile silicone, a high melting wax, from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle, and from 6 USP weight percent to 25 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt, and the second portion comprises a volatile silicone, a high melting wax, from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle, and from 6 USP weight percent to 25 USP [%] weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

9. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and



a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition including a first portion comprising at least 6 USP weight percent of an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, and a second portion comprising at least 6 USP weight percent of an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition than the first portion, both the first portion and the second portion forming part of the application surface.

13. (Amended) The product of claim 9, wherein the first portion comprises a volatile silicone, a high melting wax, from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle, and from 6 USP weight percent to 25 USP weight percent of an antiperspirant salt, and the second portion comprises a volatile silicone, a high melting wax, from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle, and from 6 USP weight percent to 25 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt by weight.

16. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, and a second portion comprising an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-



zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion, the application surface consisting of the first portion and the second portion.

17. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising a volatile silicone and a second portion comprising a volatile silicone and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion, the first portion and the second portion each independently comprising at least 15% of the application surface.

18. (Amended) The product of claim 17, wherein the first portion further comprises an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y.

21. (Amended) The product of claim 18, wherein the first portion comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt and the second portion [each] comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

24. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising a volatile silicone and a second portion comprising a volatile silicone and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the



formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion, the application surface consisting of the first portion and the second portion.

25. (Amended) The product of claim 24, wherein the first portion further comprises an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y.

28. (Amended) The product of claim 24, wherein the first portion comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt and the second portion [each] comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

33. (Amended) The product of claim [32] 31, wherein the antiperspirant salt is [an aluminum or aluminum-zirconium salt] selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y.

35. (Amended) The product of claim 32, wherein the first portion comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of antiperspirant salt and the second portion [each] comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

39. (Amended) The product of claim [38] 37, wherein the antiperspirant salt is selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y [an aluminum or aluminum-zirconium salt].



43. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and a second portion comprising from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion, the first portion and the second portion each independently comprising at least 15% of the application surface.

44. (Amended) The product of claim 43, wherein the first portion further comprises an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y.

47. (Amended) The product of claim 44, wherein the first portion comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt and the second portion [each] comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

50. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and a second portion comprising from 0% to 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4,

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and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion, the application surface consisting of the first portion and the second portion.

51. (Amended) The product of claim 50, wherein the first portion further comprises an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y.

54. (Amended) The product of claim 51, wherein the first portion comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt and the second portion [each] comprises at least 6 USP weight percent of the antiperspirant salt.

57. (Amended) A product for underarm application, comprising  
a container, and

a composition within the container having an application surface, the composition having a first portion comprising at least 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, and a second portion comprising at least 10% by weight of a hydrophilic vehicle and an antiperspirant salt selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  wherein X is Cl, Br, I or  $NO_3$  and a is about 0.3 to about 5, and aluminum-zirconium salts including mixtures or complexes of aluminum salts having the formula  $Al_2(OH)_{6-a}X_a$  and zirconium salts having the formula  $ZrO(OH)_{4-pb}Y_b$  wherein Y is Cl, Br, I,  $NO_3$ , or  $SO_4$ , b is about 0.8 to about 4, and p is in the valence of Y, the second portion having a different composition from the first portion.

